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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 9, 1926  
BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT  
DEFY SENATE INVESTIGATORS  
SOVIET SCHEME BALKED  
LOW RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES  
THE HOPE OF LABOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



ARABIC  
ARMENIAN  
BOHEMIAN  
CHINESE  
CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN  
DANISH  
FINNISH  
FRENCH  
GAELIC  
GERMAN  
GREEK  
HUNGARIAN  
ITALIAN

JAPANESE  
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MAURI  
NORWEGIAN  
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PHILIPPINE  
POLISH  
PORTUGUESE  
RUSSIAN  
SPANISH  
SWEDISH  
TURKISH  
WELSH

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Filters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

No. 23

## British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

### VI. STRUCTURE OF UNIONS.

A crazy quilt is what the British trade union movement seems at first sight to suggest structurally, for we find as many as 1155 distinct unions in existence, ranging anywhere from tiny craft unions confined to a single locality to huge industrial unions and embryo One-Big-Unions, and scores of rival unions, all recognized by the Trades Union Congress, overlapping each other's fields and competing for the same classes of workers. For example there are a score or more rival unions catering to railway shopmen, and in the textile trades as many as 287 distinct unions.

The British trade union movement, like Topsy, was never born, it "just grewed." It did not develop according to any chart or preconceived plan, the field was never divided up by any such scheme of jurisdictional demarcations as the American Federation of Labor operates in this country, and the result has been an amazing complexity and a complete lack of uniformity in structure and methods of organization.

#### Solid Growth.

The first impressions are not always correct, and if we look more closely at the crazy quilt we can see the evolution of a pattern, and trace the growth of a labor unity and solidarity that has made the British movement one of the most powerful in the world.

We find that in proportion to population Great Britain has twice as many organized workers as the United States, and that in spite of the multiplicity of unions, of the five and a half million trade unionists registered in 1924, 40 per cent were enrolled in seven big unions, and 60 per cent of the total concentrated in only 27 unions. Furthermore, in tracing the structure of the movement, we shall note the growth of a consolidation of trade-union forces which made it possible for the whole movement to act almost as a unit in the recent general strike.

Out of the complexity of British trade union structure certain general types of unions emerge—craft unions, industrial unions, occupational unions and general unions. After considering the different types of individual unions, we shall look at the bodies whose function it is to co-ordinate the activities of the various unions, namely, the national federations of unions, the local trades councils, and finally the Trades Union Congress, the central body of the whole British movement.

#### Craft Unions.

In spite of the tendency of the various crafts to amalgamate into more comprehensive organizations, large numbers of purely craft unions still persist in Great Britain. One of the most powerful of these, the London Society of Compositors, not only confines its membership to one craft but even to one locality, admitting no members outside the metropolitan area of London. In contrast to this type of craft union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, also catering only to skilled crafts, is national in scope, has a quarter of a million members, and has amalgamated in one body most of the skilled crafts in the metal trades.

The nearest approach to industrial unions in Great Britain is the National Union of Railwaymen, which enrolls all employees of the railroad companies whether they actually work on the railroads or not, and the Iron and Steel Trades

Confederation. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with 800,000 members, while exercising many of the functions of an industrial union for all the workers employed in and about the mines, is in structure a federation of 20 district and county associations, each enjoying autonomy within its own area but delegating the powers of negotiating nationally to the federation.

Many of the occupational unions which organize all workers in the service of a given employer or group of employers are entirely local in scope and small numerically. An example of this type of union is the Prudential Staff Union, which organizes only workers employed by the Prudential Insurance Company.

#### "General Workers' Union."

One of the most interesting types of British unions, for which no parallel exists in America, is the general workers' union. These unions, three of which now together comprise as many as a million members mostly unskilled and semi-skilled, are of recent growth. They are a product of the new unionism which began with the organization of the dock workers, gas workers, and other general laborers in 1889. The Transport and General Workers' Union, with some 400,000 members, is an example of this type. Starting with its principal object to organize all workers employed in the transport services, it has since amalgamated with itself union after union of many classes of workers, so that now it has more the character of a general workers' union. Other big general workers' unions, which include nearly all classes of unskilled workers and often poach on the preserves of other unions, are the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Workers' Union.

#### Federations.

Federations of unions are another distinctive feature of British trade unionism. In 1924 there were 84 federations with a gross membership of five millions in existence. Although some of the unions are affiliated with more than one federation, it is estimated that 57 per cent of the British trade union membership is enrolled in the 84 existing federations. These federations have been in many cases a stepping stone to complete amalgamation of the different unions. They vary considerably in the powers accorded to them, some being empowered to conduct negotiations directly with the employers on behalf of their affiliated unions, others exercising only a moral and advisory capacity. Notable federations are the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Transport Workers' Federation, and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades.

The General Federation of Trade Unions, which the Trades Union Congress was instrumental in forming in 1899, functions as a national mutual benefit society for its 118 affiliated unions, providing insurance against strike and unemployment risks. Its membership has declined to 800,000 in recent years, and the conservative political leanings of its leadership have been one of the factors that have aroused against it the antagonism of the Miners' Federation and other large groups of British labor.

Next week: The Trades Union Congress; Labor Politics and Co-operation.

### STRANGLED BY COURT DECISION.

Thousands of workers in the state of New South Wales, Australia, have been deprived of the 44-hour week by a decision of the high court of Australia, declaring unconstitutional the state 44-hour-week law in so far as it applies to workers employed under awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court.

Under the system of state arbitration of industrial disputes prevailing in Australia, the State Arbitration Courts cover industries limited to each state, while the Federal Arbitration Court covers industries extending to two or more states.

Living up to a pledge made to the organized labor movement, the New South Wales Parliament enacted last year a 44-hour-week law.

Anti-union employers contested the constitutionality of the law as applied to establishments covered by federal awards.

The High Court, by a three-to-five decision, upheld the employers' contention.

Two of the judges in a minority opinion held that the 44-hour act was not inconsistent with the federal law, which prescribes that the working week shall not exceed 48 hours and affirmed the legal right of the New South Wales Legislature to make laws governing hours of labor for all workers within the state.

Declaring that the 44-hour week of five days is in New South Wales permanently regardless of the High Court decision. H. E. Foote, editor of The Worker, the official organ of the labor movement, says:

"The workers are entitled, above all else, to a lightening of their drudgery. And having secured it—not by the grace and gratitude of employers enjoying a marvelous prosperity—but by their own exertions in the teeth of selfish hostility—they will never surrender it again.

"The unions have made up their minds, and it is not a majority decision, either. There is absolute unanimity on the matter.

"Their members will not work the additional four hours. As far as they are concerned, Saturday as a working day has gone forever.

"The workers are resolved upon it. The principle of progress demands it. The time is due for it.

"Does the employers' federation imagine itself strong enough to turn back the wheels of destiny?"

On the first Saturday after the decision 6000 workers in Sydney defied the High Court by refusing to go to work.

# BOSS

## THE TAILOR

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Prices



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Strictly  
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Conditions



**DEFY SENATE INVESTIGATORS.**

The coal dealers of Washington have defied the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia by refusing to produce a number of books and records of their business for the use of the committee in its investigation of alleged profiteering during the coal strike of last year.

The matter has been hanging fire for a number of months. Now the committee threatens to have the dealers prosecuted for contempt with a possible jail sentence and heavy fines.

The Senate committee requested the dealers to produce records showing what they paid for coal, what they charged for it, their costs of operation, investment in plant, and other facts pertinent to ascertaining whether retail prices were reasonable or unreasonable.

The dealers maintain that it is none of the business either of the Senate of the United States or the people of the District of Columbia what the dealers pay for coal, what they charge for it, what their investment is, or what their profits are.

They are in business to make profits, they claim. The coal is their own private property. It is their legal right to buy it for as low a price as they can and sell it for as high a price as the necessities of the coal consumers compel them to pay. If the consumers don't want coal at the price the dealers fix the consumers can go without heat and eat uncooked food until they get good and cold and tired of the raw food diet. Then they will find plenty of coal—at the dealers' price.

This in substance is what the Washington coal merchants told the Senate committee. The committee, whose chairman is Senator Capper of Kansas, insists that the dealers will have to give the information demanded.

If the dealers persist in their defiance, the committee's only recourse will be prosecution for contempt. Senator Capper says he will go to the limit if necessary to protect the authority of the Senate and the interests of the coal consumers.

**CANADIAN LABOR NOTES.**

The National and Catholic Unions of Quebec City have discovered that the employers who advised them not to have anything to do with the American unions look to the United States for help when it suits their interests. The boot and shoe manufacturers have imported special instructors to train non-union workers and seem likely to break the strike, as the backing of the national unions are able to give the strikers lacks strength.

The organization campaign of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers is making satisfactory progress, especially among the roundhouse and shop laborers of the Canadian National Railways. Local unions have been organized upon an average of one a week. International President Timothy Healy is personally directing the campaign, and in all Canadian railway centers the officers of the standard railroad labor organizations are extending fullest co-operation.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, operating huge copper mining and smelting companies in British Columbia, paid 85 per cent on its capital investment last year. It is a fine exponent of the open shop, quick to put a man on the black list if he shows a mind or will of his own. But among its principal shareholders are men counted as philanthropists—at the expense of labor.

It does not require high priced artists to make girls of Toronto beautiful according to the scale of wages for beauty parlor specialists, approved by the minimum wage board. The minimum wage after one year's experience, is to be \$12.50 per week, throughout the province. The board's investigation showed that the wages of girls with experience ranged from \$18 to \$45 per week.

**FORM INSURANCE COMMITTEES.**

By Matthew Woll, President

**The Union Labor Life Insurance Company.**

With information at hand to the effect that Chicago local unions, working through the Chicago Federation of Labor, are out to raise a total of \$100,000 for stock in The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, it is timely to urge that every central body in the country at once appoint a committee to carry forward the work of the company in its community.

There are some 900 city central bodies and each should take steps at once to bring such a committee into being and into action. There is strong indication that New York will seek to match Chicago in the \$100,000 effort. But there remain a dozen large cities, each capable of easily coming near the mark set in the two largest cities. In some of these strong committees already are at work. But each city should play its full part in this great organized labor enterprise.

Ten state federations of labor are already interested in the company, either in an official capacity, with a financial investment, or both. These are the state federations of Wyoming, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, Washington, Illinois and Texas.

It should be borne in mind that The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is not a private enterprise. It belongs to the labor movement. It is officially of, by and for the labor movement, and purchase of its stock means a sound, profitable investment and is in no sense a favor or a gift.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company will perform a tremendous service for the labor movement and it merits the full support of every national and international union, every state federation and city central body and every local union. Individual members, too, will find in The Union Labor Life Insurance Company stock a sound, profitable investment which will help trade unionism to strengthen its position in the life of our country and thus serve more fully its vast membership and the wage earners in general.

Let us see how rapidly all labor can join in this splendid movement and how quickly we can begin writing the great bulk of labor insurance business that awaits only the opening of our books.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.**

**Brazil: Japanese Colonization.**—Brazilian press reports indicate that negotiations for concessions in both the Para and Amazonas rubber districts, involving the importation of Japanese labor, have been completed and that some of the credit of one million yens for aid to Japanese emigrants contained in the last Japanese budget will be used in promoting Japanese colonization in the above named districts.

**Costa Rica: Portuguese Immigration.**—It is reported that a plan has been presented to the government of Costa Rica by which Portuguese subjects are to be brought to Costa Rica.

**Cuba: Large Sugar Crop.**—The exceptionally large sugar crop made necessary the importation of West Indian laborers, during the past months'

Cuban cutting season. The labor came principally from Jamaica and Haiti.

**Hungary: Construction Work for Miners.**—Following a recent strike of coal miners of the Salgotarjan district, and a conference between their representatives and the Minister of Commerce, the government is reported to have pledged 1,000,000,000 crowns to be used in construction works, in order to give increased employment to the miners.

**Mexico: Health Conditions.**—Health conditions in Ciudad, Juarez, have reached what is believed to be the highest standard in the history of the city. The application of American methods of sanitation and disease prevention is largely responsible for the improved conditions noted, together with the improvement of the sewerage and water systems.

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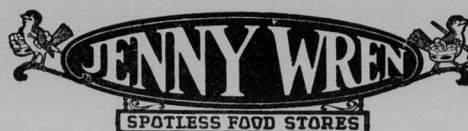
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**INSTALLMENT BUYING.**

(An Editorial from the American Federationist.)

Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul has been tried through many decades, but each effort to ignore the meaning of members has failed. Despite past experience, this old game has been revived and popularized as installment purchasing. Installment buyers have borrowed from the future the amount of \$6,500,000,000, according to a statement of George W. Norris, of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, made to the United States Chamber of Commerce. Producers of products sold on the deferred payment plan are obviously also borrowing from the future. When these charges on the future pyramid into the sum quoted by Mr. Norris, it would be well for us to heed his warning and advice to study the situation. These sentences are significant: Most of this huge sum represents goods produced and sold in that year, which, under other conditions would either not have been produced at all, or would still be in process of distribution, where they would appear in either manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers' inventories. Now they are in consumers' inventories which are not reported. It is manifest that the whole process is one of borrowing from the future—the manufacturer or dealer borrows from his future business and the buyer borrows from his future earnings. With such careful and thrifty people as the Scotch or the Dutch, for example, the practice might be safely urged, but with such optimistic and chance-taking people as our own it is fraught with danger."

**SHORT SKIRTS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Abbreviated styles in women's dresses are causing a depression in the textile industry in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Experts in the business estimate that on an average only two yards of cloth is being used to make a dress now, as compared with five yards in 1914, and ten or twelve yards twenty years ago.

Silk and rayon goods are making heavy inroads into the woolen and worsted trades, with the result that many of the factories in the Philadelphia district that have been consuming wool are turning to knit goods, particularly fancy sweaters and scarfs.

Philadelphia is a strong textile center, and for the country as a whole produces about 33 per cent of the silk goods, 27 per cent of the knit goods, 17 per cent of the worsted goods, and 6.5 per cent of the women's clothing.

There are 25,000 textile mills in the Philadelphia district, employing about 1,000,000 persons.

Many of the textile mills have been running only part time since May 1. The woolen mills are running about 60 per cent of capacity, and the silk and knit goods mills about 70 per cent of capacity.

Employment in the textile mills of the district has dropped 12½ per cent in four months, and wage payments have fallen off 13½ per cent. The drop in the woolen trades amounts to 28.2-10 per cent in wages.

At the same time wool has climbed in price, with the result that women are shifting from woolens and worsteds to silks. Fewer women's suits are being worn, and one-piece dresses are the fashion.

The men in the textile trades expect the slump to continue during the winter. More closed automobiles are being used, while trains, street cars, office buildings and homes are better heated, making lighter clothing popular.

Men's wear is also affected by the changing conditions, particularly cotton underwear, and lighter suits. The shoe people say that the Oxford type is becoming more general throughout the year.

**CHILDREN OF THE SLUMS.**

By William H. Davies.

Your songs at night a drunkard sings,  
Stones, stick, and rags, your daily flowers;  
Like fishes' lips, a bluey white,  
Such lips, poor mites, are yours.

Poor little things, so sad and solemn,  
Whose lives are passed in human crowds—  
When in the water I can see  
Heaven with a flock of clouds.

Poor little mites that breathe foul air,  
Where garbage chokes the sink and drain—  
Now when the hawthorne smells so sweet,  
Wet with the summer rain.

But few of ye will live for long;  
Ye are but small new islands seen;  
To disappear before your lives  
Can grow and be made green.

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union calls strike of 40,000 cloak and suit makers in New York City; wage increases and 40-hour 5-day week demanded.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, famous fighter for pure food laws, charges bills passed by Congress menace pure food legislation.

Motormen on Interborough subway, New York City, sign new wage agreement based on old wage scale and strike is averted.

Labor member expresses contempt for royalty in House of Commons debate on coal strike.

Professional engineering employees of Chicago city government strike for higher wages, tying up \$10,000,000 in construction work; walkout follows Mayor's refusal to increase wages.

Maine State Commissioner of Education urges teaching of racial friendship to children; declares if hatred can be taught, then friendship, justice and good-will can be taught also.

Northern union soft coal producers oppose lower railroad freight rates on non-union coal from southern fields, at hearing in Atlantic City.

Interstate Commerce Commission investigation shows engineer in Pennsylvania railroad wreck at Gray, Pa., was stricken with heart disease before disaster which killed 15 and injured 86.

Wholesale and retail trade increase, while basic production declines, Federal Reserve Board reports.

Three railroad workers killed as boiler of locomotive explodes near Kingston, R. I.

Plans for erection of monument to Samuel Gompers considered at meeting of executive council of American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati.

Surfaced roads in State systems totaled 145,508 miles on January 1, 1926, Department of Agriculture reports.

New York Building Congress awards certificates of craftsmanship for superior work to 14 mechanics employed on new Fifth Avenue building.

Haugen farm relief bill beaten in Senate by vote of 45 to 39.

Nine New Jersey locals of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees vote in favor of asking wage increase.

Lumber companies in Newark, Elizabeth and Harrison, N. J., obtain temporary injunction against organization drive of Newark Building Trades Council and drivers' union.

Speaker suspends British House of Commons session when Labor members make noisy demonstration during debate of Russian relations.

Call for general strike of northern West Virginia coal miners issued by United Mine Workers; every workers not under contract asked to join in "fight for independence."

British coal miners offer plan to end strike; pro-

pose to resume work, then adjust wages, if government's 8-hour bill is withdrawn.

Socialist workers of Poland hold demonstrations throughout country for immediate dissolution of parliament.

Senate Committee on Labor and Education makes adverse report on resolution for investigation of wages in textile, steel and aluminum industries.

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**SOVIET SCHEME BALKED.**

Efforts of the soviet government of Russia to have a labor whitewashing committee sent from the United States to that country were condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Cincinnati this week.

Any such commission, it was declared, will not be official nor will it have any authority whatever to speak for the American Federation of Labor.

Affiliated unions were requested not to contribute in any way to a fund to send any self-constituted commission to Russia.

The cost of sending such a commission to Russia was pointed out as very great and this question was raised by the Executive Council:

"Where would the necessary funds come from?"

The warning to labor adopted by the Executive Council is as follows:

"The attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been directed to certain efforts which are being put forth by some labor men and others to form a commission to be composed of representatives of organized labor for the express purpose of visiting soviet Russia, and incidentally other nations in Europe, for the ostensible purpose of making an investigation of economic, industrial, social and political conditions. In order to correct any wrong impression which might prevail among the membership of organized labor and within the public mind regarding the formation of such a commission the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor deems it advisable to issue the following statement:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the formation of any commission, composed of labor representatives, having for its purpose a visit to Russia, and incidentally other European countries, unless authorized to do so by the American Federation of Labor.

"We do not feel that any good purpose could be served through such action. In fact, we seriously doubt the good faith of such a self-constituted commission. We can not believe that any representative or officer of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will accept membership upon such a commission.

"Under no circumstances can we approve or look with favor upon the action of any officer or representative of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who would accept membership upon such a commission. We are gratified to learn that a number of officers and members of organized labor have declined invitations to serve on this proposed commission.

"This opposition of the Executive Council to such a commission going to soviet Russia is based upon the fact that no tribunal of the A. F. of L. has authorized the creation of a labor commission to visit Russia and other countries in Europe. Only last October a convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, N. J., considered the question of investigating the situation in Russia and by a practically unanimous vote declared itself in opposition to such a proposal. No situation has arisen which would seem to require a change in policy on the part of the American Federation of Labor. Until such a change takes place it becomes the duty of both the Executive Council and the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to carry out the decision of the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"If this course is followed no officer, member or representative of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will accept appointment upon any self-styled labor commission which is now being formed for the purpose of visiting Russia and other European countries. The

cost of sending a commission to Russia would be great. It would require a substantial sum of money with which to pay the expenses of a commission. Where would the necessary funds come from?

"We cannot, under any circumstances, approve the action of any officer or representative of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in undertaking the creation or management or both of a fund for the financing of such a commission. We likewise recommend that no affiliated union contribute in any way to a fund for such a purpose or give aid or encouragement of any kind to such an undertaking.

"The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are curious to know why an attempt is being made at this time to create a so-called labor commission to visit soviet Russia and why such action is being taken without the authority and approval of the American Federation of Labor.

"Until such time as the American Federation of Labor, through its legally constituted tribunals creates a commission and clothes it with authority to visit Russia and other European countries, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will oppose the organization of any self-constituted commission which would assume to represent labor and to create the impression that it speaks for labor, while visiting in soviet Russia and other European countries."

**POOR CHILDREN DRIVEN INTO FACTORIES.**

The motives of manufacturers' associations and big business men in their opposition to child labor laws were questioned by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in an address recently before the annual convention of the National Education Association in Philadelphia.

Miss Abbott charged that when manufacturers' associations and other big business organizations could not find any other reason for opposing child labor laws they spread the idea that poor boys and girls should not be sent to school past the lower grades.

"This propaganda," declared the speaker, "has convinced many parents that they are over-educating their children.

"Back of this opposition is the desire of the

manufacturers and big business men to get poor boys and girls into their kitchens and factories.

"They always evade the issue. They never plead industry's cause.

"If the child labor measure is a national bill, they stick up for a state rights. If it is a proposed state law, they base their opposition on the contention that the rights of communities would be outraged."

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Johnny—A vacuum-cleaner.—Good Hardware.

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**LOW RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.**

(By Staff Correspondent, International News Service.)

One-half of the large factories in New England have changed from anthracite pea coal to bituminous coal from the non-union fields of southern West Virginia as a result of the temporary all-rail freight rates that were in existence last winter, according to the testimony of New England manufacturers at the hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Atlantic City, N. J.

The hearings are on a petition to continue in effect these all-rail rates from southern West Virginia. These rates expired by limitation April 30, having been temporarily established last fall by the Interstate Commerce Commission with the suspension of the anthracite mines. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor made a vigorous protest against the rates at the time they were put into effect.

Both the New England manufacturers and the West Virginia operators are seeking a restoration of these rates, with an order by the Commission making them permanent.

**Change in Rates Sought.**

Efforts to continue the all-rail rates to New England from the non-union fields are closely allied with the effort of the Pittsburgh and other operators in the central competitive field to bring about a change in the rates on non-union coal to the lake ports for movement into the north-western states.

The Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago granted an application of the Pittsburgh operators for a reopening of the lake cargo case. The Pittsburgh operators hope to show that the favorable rates given to the non-union coal to the lake ports is slowly strangling the unionized field and putting them at a disadvantage.

**Southern Fields Favored.**

The rates in existence now from the Pittsburgh-Johnston-Butler region to the lake ports, a distance of 150 to 170 miles, are approximately \$1.65 a ton, while the rate applying to the Kentucky southern West Virginia and Virginia mines, a distance of 400 to 500 miles, are from \$1.85 to \$1.95 a ton.

With the effort of the Pittsburgh operators to reopen the lake cargo case, the non-union operators countered with a petition to re-establish the all-rail rates on their coal into the New England markets, and to make them permanent. The commission set both cases for a hearing at Atlantic City. The New England case is now being heard.

The condition of inequality in the rates from southern West Virginia into the markets of the central competitive field has existed since 1904, when the coal of the great Pocahontas region was first turned into them. The Pocahontas region then was a virgin forest.

**Big Syndicate Formed.**

Isaac T. Mann, present head of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, joined with Judge Gary and William Edenborn, of the United States Steel Corporation, in forming a syndicate which took options on 300,000 acres of coal lands in the Pocahontas region. Edenborn died recently in Louisiana.

These options were sold to the Pocahontas Coal Company, organized by Mann, Gary and Edenborn, and \$1,000,000 of capital stock of the company was issued. All of this stock was turned over to the Norfolk & Western Railroad. These bonds were then turned over to the members of the syndicate in payment of the 300,000 acres of coal lands.

The Norfolk & Western then entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad to turn over to it at Columbus and Cincinnati all Pocahontas coal for Chicago and other competitive markets.

In return for this agreement, the Pennsylvania

promised to pay one-third of any deficit in interest of the Pocahontas Coal Company on the bonds given to Mann, Gary and Edenborn. A freight rate structure was then established by the two railroads on Pocahontas coal which put it on a level of exact equality with coal from Pittsburgh and older fields into the competitive markets.

It was through this rate arrangement, by which Pocahontas coal was hauled approximately 300 miles further on a rate equal to that applying to the Pittsburgh region, that the non-union fields in southern West Virginia had their start. The condition created then has continued ever since.

More and more, as the years have gone by, the production of coal has been concentrated on the non-union fields as a result of these favorable rates.

**New Attack on Union Coal.**

Last fall when all-rail rates on the non-union coals were established to New England for the first time, the unionized fields were attacked on a new flank. While these temporary rates have expired, the effort in the hearings here is to have them continued and made permanent.

When the Logan field in West Virginia and the great field in Kentucky and Virginia were brought into existence, the same favorable rates that had been given to the Pocahontas region were extended to them also. The coal lands of the Pocahontas Coal Company had been capitalized at less than \$3 an acre, and as a result, virtually the only costs of the operating companies were in operating expenses. The coal was virtually a gift to them, and cost them next to nothing.

Companies in other fields were organized on almost as favorable basis, with the result that an enormous tonnage of coal produced at wage rates far below the union scales, and costing its operators next to nothing in so far as invested capital was concerned, poured into the markets of the unionized mines of the central competitive field.

**Union Fields Seek Relief.**

The unionized fields state plainly that they can not produce and sell coal, with their higher operating expenses and wages to miners, under the existing freight rates that are given to the non-union fields.

They assert that this condition gives the non-union mines from five to six days' work a week against two and three days in the unionized fields. They charge that the railroads are thus parties to the effort to break down and destroy the union of the miners.

**UNION INSURANCE.**

The National Sick Benefit Association of the National Association of Letter Carriers paid out during the last month a sum that averaged \$536 a day to 744 members. Since its organization the association has disbursed benefits amounting to \$1,411,702.

The death benefit department of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks paid \$13,350 in death benefits the last month.

The mutual benefit department of the Order of Railway Conductors has paid out \$35,129,325 in death and disability benefits since its establishment.

The International Typographical Union paid out \$86,303 in old-age pensions during the last month and \$33,270 in death benefits. There are 2469 persons on the old-age pension roll. The old-age pension fund has a balance of \$1,253,749 and the death benefit fund \$2,512,344.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America paid \$9825 in death benefits during the last six months. The union has \$170,103 in its death benefit fund.

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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

Out of the night that covers me,  
Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul.  
In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced nor cried aloud.  
Under the bludgeoning of chance  
My head is bloody but unbowed.  
It matters not how straight the gate,  
How charged with punishments the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate;  
I am the captain of my soul.

By W. E. HENLEY.

Collective bargaining is, after all, the main question with the labor movement, and the man or woman who stands uncompromisingly for collective bargaining is the real union man or woman. The fellow who wants to go the game alone is not a union man. He is a selfish individual who wants everything for himself and cares nothing for the other fellow, but his selfishness usually stands up against him.

Women workers have died, chemists have been victims and many scientists have given their lives after handling the dangerous radium elements. For two years physicians have been investigating the harmful effects of luminous paint, containing radium elements, on workers following many deaths. This is what they conclude: "After these radioactive elements are once deposited in the body there is no treatment known by which they can be eliminated, changed or neutralized. They decrease in amount in varying periods of time, according to their individual characteristic decay, radium taking 1750 years and mesothorium 6.7 years to reach one-half of its original activity. This is too late for the worker who has been a victim of radium poisoning. Thousands are subject to it, for the industry of making luminous watch dials and other luminous recording instruments is developing rapidly. The poison would still be at work with the worker in his grave. Only a lead coffin would prevent the radium rays from bombarding other bodies in the graveyard, so powerful is the substance.

## The Hope of Labor

Organized labor stands for social justice, for fair wages, reasonable hours of labor and decent working conditions; it hopes to see the dawning of the day when those who do the world's drudgery will get something more for it than a miserable existence and the assurance that all labor is honorable and that it is a great privilege to be able to toil; it indulges the hope that it will not always be necessary for human beings, willing to earn their bread through honest toil, to trudge in idleness through the streets of our great cities, cold, hungry and miserable, like vagabond dogs; it believes that things should be so altered as to make it possible for those who bring into being the world's necessities, comforts and luxuries, to live, in a world of abundance, in frugal comfort. And in striving to bring about these things it invites the active co-operation of every justice-loving man and woman. But it indulges in no iridescent dreams as to the Nation or the State or the municipality or benevolently inclined individuals or groups of individuals bringing such changes to the workers gratis.

The labor movement fully realizes that the lot of the worker, both present and future, rests in his own hands and that he must work out his destiny himself, and very largely without outside aid. It also appreciates that the task before him is a colossal one and the obstacles to be encountered are numerous and trying, but the organized labor movement has not, because of these facts, been so disheartened as to desire to surrender to governmental authority the right to fix the conditions under which men will labor, or to exercise stringent regulations over their manner of life. The worker knows that when he surrenders one right to the State he will be called upon thereafter to give up others, and it is his love of liberty, independence and justice that leads the intelligent worker to insist that he be given the very largest degree of independence of action consistent with the welfare of society as a whole.

The faddists who are at the present time advocating all sorts of compulsion for the workers, such as compulsory arbitration, compulsory sickness insurance, compulsory military training, etc., as a general rule, know that they are not to be caught up in the clutches of the laws they so vigorously advocate. It is easy to stand off to one side and see the other fellow suffer without feeling any of his pain. The fatigue of the man with his back bent over a wall laying brick has no effect on the fellow who is standing in the shade looking on. So with the advocates of compulsion, they are not to feel the lash of compulsion, and can, therefore, serenely view its approach, but the man upon whose back the blows will fall regards it seriously.

Whether those who advocate all sorts of legislation for the workers, without their approval, appreciate it or not, the toilers are capable of determining for themselves just what is good for them, and resent being treated upon any other basis. There has been in the past, and is at present, too much of this sort of outside interference. The labor movement has no copyright on labor legislation, and can, therefore, only protest against it, but the protest must be made effective.

The organized workers must fight to maintain their liberty of action or they will surely forfeit it, slowly at first, but more rapidly after the movement is once under way. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," was not said in jest, and if labor's hopes are to be realized then vigilance must be practiced.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"Continued neglect of agriculture will finally industrialize this country and bring about a national calamity equal to that which but yesterday faced industrialized Great Britain. She sacrificed her agriculture to industry and now faces destruction. She now sees her great mistake and is making every effort to rectify it."—Representative Garber of Oklahoma.

"He (the late Senator La Follette) will live in the galaxy of America's great, not merely because he had a big brain, not merely because he was a great thinker and speaker, but because he was honest and incorruptible, and fought for what he thought was right, regardless of the consequences to himself. His political character stands out like a mighty mountain, firm as the earth beneath, and pure as the stars above."—Senator Dill of Washington.

It is encouraging to know that there were fewer motor fatalities in the first fourth months of this year compared with the same period last year. This record applies to cities with 100,000 or more population. With a few exceptions the West is showing up better than the East in traffic improvement. San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and St. Paul have all improved their records for safety. New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Buffalo and other important Eastern cities have not held their ground. Some Eastern cities, however, particularly where safety work has been emphasized, have been able to progress, notably Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Compilations of this sort are valuable and should be carefully continued. There should be interchange of ideas and legislative information. It may take a long time to arrive at a point where there is safety on streets and highways. The job can't be left to the fool killer. He is asleep at the death curve.

"My advice to the working man is this: If, you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have; the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves—write on your banner, so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it, 'We never forget it! If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget! If there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget! You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act!'—but we will say 'It will avail you in heaven to be sorry, but on this side of the grave never!'" "So that a man in taking up the labor question will know he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol, and will say, 'I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck!'"—Wendell Phillips.

## WIT AT RANDOM

There was a brigadier general in the Civil War who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day this man said, solemnly:

"General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing, but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the general, "I see no difficulty in the way of it if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's jest it, general," said the teamster. "If I am converted, who in blazes is goin' to drive them mules?"

A young lady from Virginia who was a student at Columbia University elected to take a course in history. Her marks were uniformly bad in recitation tests and final examination, but after each she always told the professor how much she was "enjoying" the study.

After the final "exam," when she again declared her pleasure, the teacher said:

"I don't understand just why you have enjoyed history so much. You certainly haven't been very successful."

"Well, you see," replied the sweet young thing, "I've enjoyed hearing you talk about the Medes and the Persians. My grandmother, you know, was a Meade of Virginia!"

Lush, in the old wet days, came home late one night and began to growl and swear and snarl in a terrible way in the hall downstairs.

"What's the matter, love?" his wife called from her bedroom.

"Mather ish," growled Lush, "ther's two hat-racks here, and I dunno—hic—which one t' hang m' hat on."

"But you've got two hats, haven't you?" called Mrs. Lush. "Hang one on each rack and come up to bed. You're tired, dear."

The keen-eyed mountaineer, realizing that his son was much behind in his education, decided to do what he could for him, so he led him into a country school house, and said to the teacher in charge: "This here boy's after learnin'. What's on your bill o' fare?"

The teacher, not realizing the mountaineer was not familiar with all the subjects, said:

"Our curriculum, sir, embraces geography, arithmetic, trigonometry—"

"That'll do. Load him up well on triggerometry. He's the only poor shot in the family."

Wild and disheveled, watery of eye, and trembling of limb, he burst into the dentist's consulting room and addressed the molar merchant in gasping tones:

"Do you give gas here?"

"Yes," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a man to sleep?"

"Of course."

"Nothing would wake him?"

"Nothing. But—"

"Wait a bit; you could break his jaw or black his eye without him feeling it?"

"My dear, sir, of course, I—"

"It lasts about half a minute, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

With a war-whoop of joy and relief the excited man threw off his coat and waistcoat.

"Now," he yelled, as he tugged at his shirt, "get yer gas-engine ready. I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back."—Credited to "Exchange" by the Christian-Evangelist.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

No use talking, the world is the most interesting, amusing and generally intriguing place of which we have any first-hand knowledge. It seems to grow more so every day. Flo Ziegfeld announces that he is going to put clothes on his chorines and a New York organization of ministers adopts a code of ethics. Who says the world is losing its interest for human beings? Two such happenings in a single week ought to stir the laziest brain into a zest for life and living and observing.

\* \* \*

The code of ethics for preachers surely is not without its gay and colorful side. One of the points in the new code is that ministers shall not pilfer each other's sermons. Can it be that any preacher ever did anything like that? Neither must a preacher try to lure away the members of a sister church. Can it be that any preacher ever did anything as unsportsmanlike as that? It is almost unthinkable, yet when a law is made to forbid the doing of something it must be because somebody has been doing it.

\* \* \*

Not all that happens is humorous. Some is serious, and none the less interesting for a' that. The Nation's Business, bright magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce, prints a map showing the world's productive capacity. The United States leads in power plant capacity—by a wide margin. It leads both in the use of coal and electricity. Strange it may seem, yet the figures show that the relation between per capita wealth in America and England is just about equal to the relation between productive capacity in the two nations. Another interesting point in this map is that it shows China and Russia to be the largest users of the power in the human back. The United States by comparison to other countries, literally revels in commodities!

\* \* \*

In the week's output of various things we find figures showing that a criminal has something like ninety chances out of a hundred to escape his proper punishment in the United States. Most murderers go unhung, strange as it may seem. We probably make more laws than any other country on earth and we undoubtedly are successful in breaking more laws than any other. To whatever we turn our hand we must excel the world! In the early West the custom of cutting notches on one's gun had its origin. The evidence of success is not kept in such plain sight today by our most efficient criminals, but they have their records just the same. Somehow we have got to find a way of being less successful in some things without marring our records in other and more desirable ways.

\* \* \*

But all in all, as we celebrate this 150th anniversary of what was a rather sizable world event, we may look about us with fair satisfaction. Few experiments of the kind have been as successful. None has surpassed the aggregate of good which was the result of the birth of the American nation.

Employer—Sam, I hear you and George almost had a fight.

Sam—Yassah, boss, we all would 'a' had a terrible fracas, only they wasn't nobody there to hold us apart.—Life.



## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—IV.

Union men and women, like everybody else, have their goblins. Among those that are very close and threatening is that connected with their wages. They view with satisfaction any increase in the amount of their pay; they view with alarm the dwindling value of each dollar. They wonder why their money doesn't go as far as it used to go; why they must pay \$1 for an item they used to buy for 50 cents; or why with increased pay they don't seem to have any more—indeed, that they seem to have less—than they used to have with less money.

Instead of wondering, they ought to think. Their contacts are with the butcher, the grocer, the merchant. These worthies demand more. Impulse is to damn them—the result of hasty conclusion. Tradesmen explain they have to pay more for their goods; it costs more to do business than it used to; rents are higher; taxes are higher; everything costs more. The "For rent" signs that appear in vacant stores where somebody had been in business bear mute evidence that we have been damning the wrong fellow. The business man is just one of our goblins. If we dig into him we will find he is full of goblins too—and that the wage earners loom big on his goblinesque horizon. In a moment of confidence he will solemnly declare his higher prices are due entirely to higher wages demanded and received by the workers.

So all of us have a way of passing the goblin back and forth. As long as we have a goblin that satisfies us, it isn't necessary to look any further for explanation of the dwindling value of each dollar of our increased pay.

I read that since 1913 the average per capita cost of government increased 180 per cent. Cost of living increased 65 per cent in the same period. No doubt the figures are trustworthy. "Cost of government" and "cost of living" have a very intimate connection with the distance the contents of our pay envelope will reach.

In our democracy the activities of government ostensibly reach down to the people for authorization; the medium of communication—words, words, words; the intermediary, the political orator. All of us like to picture ourselves handing solemn mandates out to government, telling government what it shall do and what it shall not do. But that is only at election times; at other seasons the order is reversed. Government, very emphatically, tells its subjects what they shall do and what they shall not do. Even our petitions to government are self-deprecatory and laudatory of the superior power we are just a little fearful that we shall offend.

In an enlightened civilization, such as that of the twentieth century in America, some such folderol seems essential to our happiness. We all like to feel our own omniscience, but we must have some superior authority to blame when everything doesn't work out just as we wanted it to work out. We can blame the government for our own shortcomings or shortsightedness—and having thus disposed of the cause of everything that isn't to our liking, we retain our self-respect, our conceit, our belief in our own in-

fallibility. Sure! The government is to blame! We couldn't possibly be mistaken about anything!

So when government costs increase 180 per cent since 1913—it isn't us, it's the government. Nothing could be easier than that.

## SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.\*

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor.  
3. BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

For over a century and a half cod-liver oil has been known to exert a favorable influence in rickets. Proof that cod-liver oil had a specific curative action in rickets, apparently similar to that of sunlight, was obtained in this country in 1921 and the cure demonstrated by X-ray photographs of the bones of rachitic children. As a result of even more recent experiments it is probable that the action of sunlight and cod-liver oil in the cure of rickets is the same and that the oil from the liver of the cod-fish has acquired its antirachitic power from the sunlight passing through the water to the fish or to the plants eaten by the fish. It has been definitely shown that vegetable oils, milk, green vegetables and grains may also acquire this antirachitic power if treated with ultra-violet radiation. When cod-liver oil is ingested by the infant the antirachitic power which it has stored up is liberated, to regulate metabolism and cure or prevent rickets. Thus cod-liver oil may truly be called "bottled sunshine."

The Children's Bureau has conducted a rickets demonstration in New Haven for three years. Every mother coming to our clinic is shown how to give her baby cod-liver oil. The following routine is followed: Babies seen before the end of the first month of life are given one-half teaspoonful of pure cod-liver oil twice a day. During the second month the dose is increased to one teaspoonful twice a day. Gradually this dose is again increased so that it amounts to one and one-half teaspoonfuls twice a day or even one dessert-spoonful twice a day at the end of the third or fourth month. It has been found that this amount of cod-liver oil is well tolerated by babies and that it can be successfully given in summer as well as winter. During the hot summer months, the oil is best given in the early morning and at night. The bottle of oil should be kept cool.

\*Syndicated to this newspaper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

## HOW TROUSERS WERE INTRODUCED.

About one hundred and twenty years ago men began to wear modern trousers. They were instantly condemned as immoral and unworthy of a gentleman. They were the badge of the "Reds" of the day, the revolutionary sans-culottes. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington was refused admittance to Almack's on the ground that he was wearing trousers. At Trinity College, Cambridge, students were notified that those attending chapel or college in the objectionable garments would not be counted present; and in 1820 the English Nonconformists decided that a minister should on no account ascend the pulpit in trousers. In Berlin in 1801 trouser-wearers were regarded as revolutionaries, although in 1797 King Frederick William III had horrified society at Bad Pyrmont by wearing them in public. It was not until about 1830 that the badge of the French revolutionary became the emblem of respectability.—Ramsay Traquair.

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**LABOR QUERIES.**

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who is John Brophy?

A.—He is president of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

Q.—How many aged workers in the United States are in need of financial aid?

A.—The number is not known, but the United States Department of Labor says it is roughly estimated that there are between one and two million persons in need of aid solely because of the disabilities of age.

Q.—What is the source of the declaration that no agency "could serve Communism and at the same time serve American trade unionism"?

A. The quotation is from a declaration of the Federated Press made by the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What is the policy of the American Federation of Labor on the payment of compensation for industrial accidents?

A.—The A. F. of L. believes that industry should pay the cost of caring for the injured and protecting the heirs of those killed in industry. It also maintains that the compensation should be paid out of a state fund and that private compensation insurance should be prohibited.

Q.—What is the first historical mention of the use of protective devices for the lungs of workers in dusty trades.

A.—Pliny the elder, Roman naturalist and author, writing in the first century, is perhaps the first to make such mention. He said: "Those employed in the works preparing vermilion cover their faces with a bladder skin, that they may not inhale the pernicious powder, yet they can see through the skin."

**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.**

The publicity which is being given to the emblem of organized labor, namely, the union label, is producing some activity among its friends and well-wishers, who are being awakened to the fact that its success is in their hands. Its immediate success is assured if all members of unions would demand the label on everything and the clerk's union card at the same time, and buy absolutely nothing without it. This is no hardship at this period, as we can purchase as good, if not better, goods with the label on than we can without it.

**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service  
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**PAPER BAGS.**

The field of invention does not belong exclusively to men. Upon our list of famous inventors appears the name of Miss Margaret Knight, of South Framingham, Mass., who died recently at the age of 75. She was the first woman to take out a patent in America. From girlhood Miss Knight had labored, sometimes 20 hours a day, in her chosen field. They called her the "Woman Edison."

Nearly 60 years ago she realized that the groceryman needed a paper bag that would be not only convenient to handle, but inexpensive to make. She laid awake night after night pondering over the problem.

"It came to me at last after one sleepless night," she said afterward, "and I got up and drew a plan of it. In 1870 I had the bag patented, and the following year the Queen of England honored me by presenting me with the Royal Legion of Honor."

When Miss Knight was little more than 12 years old she was living in Manchester, N. H., where two of her brothers were overseers in the cotton mills. One day while she was in the mill, a shuttle fell out of a loom and cut the operator severely. She went home and began to think out some way in which such accidents could be avoided. She worked out a contrivance which made these accidents impossible.

Success with the new shuttle increased her desire to study machinery, so it may be said that it led to all her other inventions. In 1871 she worked out a machine for folding square-bottomed paper bags. The machine was a great success and is still used.

Among her later inventions was an automobile motor with which her own limousine was equipped. Several types of kerosene, gasoline, acetylene and hot-air engines were patented by her. Miss Knight was also the inventor of a silent six gas engine which experts in automobile construction looked upon with great favor.

Many of her inventions have been used for years. Some have been improved on, while others are today just as she patented them.

There was nothing masculine about Miss Knight, although she could go into a machine shop and run a lathe or drill press as well as the best mechanic; but she preferred to do housework.

Note.—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

An old man, after waiting in a confectionery store for about ten minutes, grew impatient at the lack of service. "Here, young lady," he called, "who waits on the nuts?"—Everybody's.

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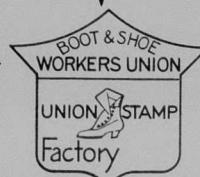
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General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer





## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Some of the magazines given as prizes with different Crowell publications are printed in New York City. These magazines are reported as feeling the effect of the fight that has been waged by the I. T. U. against the Crowell concern and have recently applied for the label for their publications. It may also be an effort on the part of these concerns to hoodwink the public into the belief that the Crowell people have composed their differences with their employees. Friends of the labor organizations should use the utmost discretion in subscribing for magazines that allege to be fair. The Allied Printing Trades Council of New York will very likely refuse the use of the label to any concern which makes application until the Crowell plant at Springfield is unionized.

During the past few weeks "Jimmie" Verity has been an in and outer. Jimmie called in San Francisco to pay his respects to his host of friends. Since his last visit to this city he has disposed of his "alligator farm" in the wilds of Florida to a real estate syndicate who desired the "land" worse than Jim did.

R. B. Anderson of the Kansas City Times chapel visited the family of E. F. Stacks recently while making a motor tour of the Pacific Coast.

Harry Walters, formerly a member of the Bulletin chapel, now engaged on the Stockton Independent, spent a few days visiting friends and absorbing bay breezes about San Francisco recently.

The "Live Oak," a small paper published by the patients of the Palo Alto base hospital, has reached our desk, and by looking at the mast head we find that Al Sebring, well-known to bay section printers, is the superintendent. The "Live Oak" is devoted to topics of interest to veterans and is a creditable little publication.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon, July 11th, in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. At this meeting officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other business of importance will be up for consideration. M. R. Douglas, president, will retire at this time and will be presented with the usual token given to retiring presidents. Secretary Springer will leave Sunday for a week's vacation in Yosemite Valley, and immediately upon his return all matters accumulating during his absence will receive attention.

Harry Leeper, well known to the bay printers, who has been working in San Mateo for the past several months, departed for Seattle where he expected to take a job in a private plant.

J. M. Scott, who has been confined to a local hospital for the past several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

The Gilmartin Company, at 83 Stevenson street, has joined the ever-increasing list of commercial shops who have seen the wisdom of giving their employees annual vacations with pay. As has oft been stated the employer actually gains through the increased interest taken by the employees after enjoying a much-needed rest.

"Tony" Bihn, who has been a resident at the Union Printers Home for the past several months, has returned to this city. Mr. Bihn reports that he believes he is entirely cured of his malady, and is planning to enter the chicken business in the neighborhood of Palo Alto.

W. J. Carson is confined to St. Luke's Hospital where he has undergone an operation on his leg for the removal of bone fragments. Mr. Carson suffered a severe fracture of the leg a couple of years ago by being struck by an automobile, and the wound had never properly healed. He expects to be able to leave the hospital within a few days.

During the past week Secretary Michelson received a request from the Japan Advertiser of

Tokyo, Japan, to furnish that plant with four linotype operators for English composition. The paper stated they were willing to pay \$200 gold per month, a two-year contract, and transportation both ways providing the printers remained two years. As soon as announcement was made several applications were filed with the secretary by members of the union who are desirous of accepting the jobs. Up to the writing of these items it was not definitely known who the four were who would take the chance.

The international board of arbitration which reviewed the appeal of Denver union from the award of an arbitration proceeding held in that city several months ago, refused to make any change in the local board's award and Denver printers will be compelled to work for the same scale for some time to come.

Word has just been received in this city that Seattle union has recently negotiated a new scale of wages with the Seattle Times and the Seattle Star, both of which contracts have been underwritten by the A. N. P. A. and the I. T. U. The union has maintained the seven-hour day and many other features which it has enjoyed for years and received a slight increase in the wage rate. Up to date no settlement has been arrived at with the Post-Intelligencer.

Seven amendments to the constitution were voted on by members of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, at a recent special election. Some of these were sponsored by the officers, others by individual members, and considerable electioneering occurred, nearly all, however, without result, as all but one—the transferring of money above \$1000 in the loan fund to the general fund—were disapproved, members apparently believing in letting well enough alone, even though some of the proposed additions seemed to possess merit. Proposed amendment No. 4, abolishing assessments and making dues \$1.00 a month, by many was considered sure of approval. President Frank Hutchison, with an eye to the future, regards its defeat with unruffled complacency, holding the view that inasmuch as returns from the loan fund now practically finance care of the sick, passing of time—one or two years—will see discontinuance of assessments anyway. Men of probity and ability always have headed this organization, incumbents being no exception. Besides President Hutchison they are: Walter Mackey, vice-president and engaged in the study of law; Selig Olcovich mathematically inclined, ergo a capable secretary-treasurer; Lyle Slocum, director, second vice-president of No. 21; and Carroll B. Crawford, director, Mr. Hutchison's predecessor and a practicing attorney.

**Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.**

Bert Coleman, assistant foreman, spent the holidays at a Russian river resort, visiting his son. Now that the skipper is away Bert is the acting Simon Legree and usually is on the receiving end of advice from Harry Crotty and Harvey Bell on how to snap the whip.

Eddie Haefer's horticultural experiences with 12 acres of prunes and English walnuts indicates the wisdom of disposing of half the acreage if he is to continue printing. Last year he lost a major part of the prunes through lack of boxes and

drying trays and, though supplied this season, sickness in the family may prevent him from picking and drying. Looks like a good chance to pick up six or eight improved acres, near Walnut Creek.

The present abode on Second avenue is somewhat small for his family so Charley Cooper is considering advisability of selling it and building on a lot he owns on Forty-seventh avenue near Sutro Heights, a splendid site that affords an unobstructed view of bay, mountain and city.

His dentist demolished Harry Ball's classic beauty, worse still, the old boy couldn't eat; but he derived a vicarious pleasure from the following procedure: Depositing himself in a chair close to the stove, stretching his neck still closer, with wide open proboscis he inhaled gustily as Mrs. Ball fried a big steak—for herself! It's tough, not the steak, for Harry to have his teeth extracted and not his appetite, too, and obeying an M. D.'s order to take a glass of warm water for

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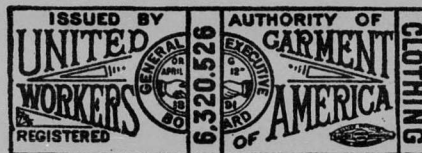
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breakfast, ditto noon and evening hasn't yet given Mr. Ball a spheroid shape to suit his moniker.

A couple of days spent close to nature on his Turlock farm more than ever convinced C. V. Liggett that printing is unnecessary and as soon as his Malaga grapes, milo maize, alfalfa, etc., get going good he hopes to make it so.

When Eddie Porter isn't moving toward Daly City or "hitting up" the boss for a raise he's asking the boys to join the Daily News Mutual Benefit Society. Signing up Jack Griffin gives this zealous secretary-treasurer 53 from whom to collect assessments, and he has two more prospects. He'll probably urge this fact to the skipper as reason for another raise. Sure Eddie musta been raised in a raisin country.

Near transportation and Berkeley shopping facilities, Al Crackbon's five-room and basement house with two garages may be bought cheap, about \$5000. His mother passed away recently and if he should continue to live in the place some sort of domestic help would have to be hired; in consequence Al wants to sell and move to this side of the bay.

Skipper and Mrs. Davy left for a vacation and as a destination they had in mind a sequestered

spot high in the Sierras, 8200 feet, known as Hermit Valley, on the California-Nevada border. The place is a bit difficult of access but the fishing, according to Mr. Davy, can be paralleled in few other neighborhoods.

On the 4th Jimmy Santich, convoyed by several youthful gentlemen, departed in quest of big game, it being an established fact that Jim at 10 feet is a dead shot with his .22. They will explore the fastnesses of Lake County, taking along bathing suits and plenty of grub just in case the game succeeds in dodging bullets.

It is expected that Frank Burwell will relieve his sub shortly. He laid off to take a series of treatments by an eye specialist.

Many moons ago Milt Dunning bought an acre in a summer resort tract in Marin County for a vacation home, which proves Milt an optimist, for he says he has only 161 more payments to make. In an exclusive interview Mr. Dunning was asked what most impressed him about the resort and he replied: "The blondes and brunettes."

Mrs. George (Shorty) Davison, who suffered a bad fall recently, is able to be up and around again. Although very painful, X-rays showed no bones were broken.



**A State Commission** regulates rates and service of Public Utilities in California.

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## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

**ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK**, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Avenue and Broadway.; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Streets—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4¼) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1926. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear interest from July 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1926, will earn interest from July 1, 1926.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

**BANK OF ITALY**, Head Office and San Francisco Branches—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1926. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1926. Savings deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after said date will earn interest from the first of the following month. SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JULY 10, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

**HUMBOLDT BANK**, 783 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Building—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after JULY 1, 1926; dividends not called for bear interest from July 1, 1926; money deposited on or before July 10, 1926, will earn interest from July 1, 1926.

H. C. KLEVESAHN,  
Vice-President and Cashier.

## UNIONISTS VOICE PRIDE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The entire International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is paying tribute to the courage of the 46 dressmakers of Chicago who are paying the price for their trade unionism by going to jail imprisoned by a notorious injunction judge.

A message has been sent them by the International's general executive board to Cook county jail expressing to the imprisoned men, girls and young mothers the union's pride in their courage, alluding to them as "prisoners of the working class struggle against capitalist oppression and brutal denial of elementary human rights."

"This kind of morale no injunctions and no judge-made law may ever hope to impair or destroy," says Justice, the union's journal. "These girls and men have for years been fighting to build up for themselves in Chicago a strong organization to protect their standards of work and living conditions."

"In this legitimate trade union work they have been harassed by a compact group of labor-hating employers, police and court prosecution, and hired strong-arm squads on a scale rarely equalled in the history of industrial warfare in this country. In their last strike they have had to suffer thousands of arrests for such 'crimes' as picketing or speaking to strikebreakers, arrests that resulted in hundreds of jail sentences and in tens of thousands of dollars in fines."

"Notwithstanding jail terms and confiscatory fines, these brave workers know not the meaning of defeat. And their international Union will leave nothing undone to help them carry on for union control of conditions of life in their industry."

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of July 2, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary-Treasurer J. McTiernan excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting, J. D. Shea, L. J. Walsh. Ice Wagon Drivers, L. B. Kern, vice R. Murphy. United Laborers, F. Donigan, A. D. Miller. Waitresses, Bessie Armstrong, Alice Maude Dahlquist, Mary Everson, Margaret Finkenbinder, Nellie Hooper, Lettie Howard, Della McAdams, Laura Molleda, Gussie Neubert, Pearl Struck. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting all delegates and friends to shop before six o'clock in the evenings. From Postmaster James E. Power, in behalf of Mrs. Flaherty wishes to thank the Council for its kind expression of sympathy in her late bereavement. From the State Federation of Labor, stating they have received letter and resolution emanating from the North Beach Evening High School Alumni Assn., dealing with the subject of Part-Time School. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Poultry Dressers' Union, requesting Council to assist in adjusting differences with Charles Corriea Company. From Lithographers' Union, relative to delegation to the Council. From Bakers No. 24, requesting the Council to place the Greenline Bakery on the Unfair List of the Council.

**Referred to Barbers' Union**—From Janitors' Union, relative to holding dance in the Scottish Rite Auditorium.

**Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee**—From Miscellaneous Employees, stating that Jas. Lewis was elected, vice Arthur Watson. From Bill Posters' Union, for Anthony Noriega, vice Ben Brundage. From Street Carmen's Union, for M. Moore, vice Jos. Blanchard.

Communication from the Father McKinnon Monument Fund, extending an invitation to be present at a meeting to be held July 6th, Civic Auditorium, third floor. On motion the invitation was accepted.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between the firm of Meussdorffer Sons and the Retail Clerks' Union, your committee with the consent of the Union will hold the matter in abeyance.

**Reports of Unions**—Barbers—Explained why they were holding dance in conjunction with Master Barbers; will attempt to straighten out Scottish Rite Hall. Lithographers—Requested a further demand for their label. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress; requested owners of cars to have their work done in union shops. Letter Carriers—Will hold picnic July 4th, in California Park. Chauffeurs—Have signed up all sightseeing busses in the city. Bakers—Liberty Bakery and Restaurant now fair to all crafts.

**Report of Delegates to Recreation Council**—Delegates submitted a progressive report which was read and ordered filed.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Secretary O'Connell made a progressive report on the suggested increases to employees of the Municipal Employees.

**New Business**—Moved that application for bus franchises be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$293.94. **Expenses**—\$150.00.

Council adjourned at 9:15 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Wednesday, June 16, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, June 16, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President J. R. Matherson.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Committee Reports**—Agitation Committee minutes of June 8th approved as read. Label Agent's report of his activities for the past two weeks concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Stereotypers—Business is good. Waiters—Business is good; look for the house card. Cigarmakers—Reported that they have started drive for their label on cigars. Lumbermen—Business is fair. Retail Clerks—Reported that business is fair. Coopers—Business is slow. Auto Mechanics—Business is good; look for the shop card in all repair shops. Barbers—Business is good. Elevator Constructors—Business is good. Millmen—Business is fair. Garment Cutters—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—Look for and demand the monthly button; color changes every month; color for June is blue. Painters No. 19—Business is fair; initiated 17 members. Hoisting Engineers—Business is slow. Janitors—Business is fair; Roseland Ballroom is now employing union janitors.

**New Business**—Moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn in silence out of respect for the late Brother Lawrence Flaherty. Moved and carried that the agitation committee take up the matter of issuing a directory of stores handling union-made goods. Moved and carried that we continue with the league meetings and that they be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee.

**Dues**—\$13.00. **Agent**—\$90.17. **Total**, \$113.17. **Disbursements**—\$67.66.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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**40 TO 50 CENTS DAILY WAGES.**

A wage scale of from 40 to 50 cents a day for rubber plantation workers in the Philippines is held up as the ideal on which American rubber capitalists have their vision fixed, according to Harry N. Whitford, manager of the crude rubber division of the Rubber Association of America and former chief of the crude rubber section of the United States Department of Commerce.

Mr. Whitford outlines this policy in an article in Foreign Affairs on the possibilities of American capitalists exploiting the Filipino workers on rubber plantations in competition with the rubber lords of Malaya, Sumatra and other districts of the middle east.

Mindanao and surrounding islands constitute, it is claimed, the potential rubber-growing section in the Philippines. There is a scarcity of native labor. Other sections are densely populated, but the native workers do not look favorably on the proposition to migrate to Mindanao. The major present labor difficulty, Mr. Whitford points out, is to persuade the Philippine workers in Luzon and other northern sections to migrate to the proposed rubber plantations.

There are some 15,000 natives already in Mindanao. He thinks in the course of time 85,000 might be "recruited" in other sections of the island, which would give 100,000 for rubber plantation work. This number could care for 500,000 acres of rubber.

But the "recruiting" will take time, and American capitalists want to get their profit-making machinery to work at once. Consequently the temporary reluctance of the laborers to migrate must be solved in another way. The solution of this pressing labor question, Mr. Whitford blandly states, is the importation of coolies from China, which is made possible by the provision in the Jones act authorizing the Philippine legislature, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, to allow the importation of Asiatic labor. The Congress of the United States also has the power to make the change.

And the wages? Here they are: "A wage scale of about 50 cents for Filipinos and 40 cents for Moros could be maintained in the regions where it is proposed to plant rubber, provided the development proceeded slowly."

The wage scale on rubber plantations of the Malaya, Sumatra, and other districts of the middle east, Mr. Whitford asserts, "is 20 to 25 cents plus an additional 15 cents for sanitary measures, recruiting, etc., that must be taken into account. This applies to all except Chinese laborers who generally work by contract and receive the equivalent of 35 to 40 or more cents a day."

Mr. Whitford is of the opinion that the slightly higher wages which it appears will be necessary in the Philippines may be overcome by "certain economies" not practiced in the middle east.

Another barrier to the economic subjection of Filipino labor by the rubber plantation route is the land laws, which do not permit a corporation to lease or buy more than 2530 acres of land—too small a tract, it is held, for rubber growing in competition with cheap labor of Sumatra and Malaya.

The legislature of the Philippines has the authority to make larger grants of land, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. The Filipino people, however, have expressed themselves as opposed to the plantation system, and the legislature has so far stood solidly for small holdings.

Pointing out that all of these barriers to the importation of Chinese coolies, exploitation of native labor and the nullification of the land laws can be changed by the Congress of the United States, Mr. Whitford is hopeful that present conditions may be alleviated "to some extent" by Congress.

The legislative machinery to bring about the

"alleviation" sought by the coolie-labor rubber capitalists has already been started.

Representative Robert L. Bacon of New York has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, the purpose of which is to separate Mindanao and adjacent islands from the insular government and permit them to set up a government of their own under the direction of the United States.

In a speech explaining his bill, Representative Bacon discloses that his underlying object is to turn the rubber-growing territory over to the American rubber capitalists to be operated along the lines which have made the cheap-labor plantations of Malaya and Sumatra so profitable.

The Bacon bill undoubtedly expresses the views of the Rubber Association of America and is an interpretation of the anti-labor policy outlined by Mr. Whitford.

Above all, there must be no flirting with the subject of political autonomy for the Philippines. American control must be maintained and strengthened. The American flag, Mr. Whitford says, is not enough of itself. "The investor seeks a reasonable guarantee that his capital will be safe and profits assured."

Therefore pass the necessary legislation to permit the importation of coolie labor, break down the system of small holdings, turn the unoccupied land in Mindanao over to the economic imperialists, import Chinese coolies until native Filipinos can be "recruited" into economic slavery, and establish the Sumatra-Malaya wage scale—when these things are well on their way toward realization, the potential rubber fields of Mindanao will look good to our American rubber capitalists.

**FOREST FIRES AND JULY.**

California faces the possibility of serious economic losses from the great number of forest fires, states District Forester S. B. Show of the California District, U. S. Forest Service. The luxuriant growth of grass and weeds following the spring rains has produced a condition making for the rapid spread of fires. Public necessity, further states District Forester Show, requires that every individual traveling through the mountain districts and the national forests exercise all precautions in preventing the starting of fires.

More acreage has already been burned over this spring than that for the entire season of 1925. The Forest Service is much disturbed over the present situation and appeals to the public for their fullest cooperation and support in order to protect the watershed and timbered areas of the state. Only as a last resort will any restrictive measures affecting the use of the national forests be applied. With the proper public support this should not be necessary.

As a precaution special patrolmen are being stationed in the more dangerous areas to check travel and to give timely warning to campers and vacationists. The use of fire works on the national forests is prohibited, and this will be strictly enforced.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward J. Enright of the laundry workers, Edwin Inken of the machinists, Frank Schmidt of the cigarmakers, William Walsh of the water workers.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting, J. D. Shea, L. J. Walsh. Ice Wagon Drivers, L. B. Kern, vice R. Murphy. United Laborers, F. Donigan, A. D. Miller. Waitresses, Bessie Armstrong, Alice Maude Dahlquist, Mary Everson, Margaret Finkenbinder, Nellie Hooper, Lettie Howard, Della McAdams, Laura Molleda, Gussie Neubert, Pearl Struck.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 151, installed officers at the Thursday meeting. Three new members were initiated, four were accepted on transfer cards and \$53 was paid in sick benefits, reports Secretary George Flatley.

James E. Wilson, secretary of Teamsters' Union, is again on the job after a confinement of five weeks with a broken leg. The local has received 15 applications for membership. At the regular meeting one was initiated, one admitted on transfer card, one reinstated on a withdrawal card and \$287 was paid in sick benefits.

All supporters of the union label are requested to see that the seal of either the Lithographers' or Allied Printers' Unions are on the labels of their soft drink bottles. It is pointed out that many of these drinks are bottled under union conditions, but have non-union labels.

Retail Clerks', Shoe Clerks' and Grocery Clerks' Unions of the bay regions will combine August 8th to celebrate Retail Clerks' Day at Neptune Beach under auspices of Retail Clerks' District Council. The affair is an annual event designed to bring merchants and salespersons together socially to promote friendliness.

A program of athletic events and contents is being arranged by a committee consisting of F.

J. Donworth, Emil Kahn, W. G. Desepte, E. Solomon, F. F. Haub, H. J. Patton and S. Bennett. These organizations also are engaged in a campaign to urge the general public to do their purchasing before 6 p. m.

A distinctive opportunity to members of the sheet metal crafts will be offered during the summer months by Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 104, who are to establish an instructive course in acetylene welding during the summer months, reports Business Agent J. D. Leary. The school is to be conducted in conjunction with the regular Sheet Metal Trades School maintained by the union, which is now on its summer vacation. The first class will enroll Thursday and will meet each succeeding Thursday for two months. The course is open to all apprentices and journeymen members of the local.

All downtown stores employing union clerks close at 6 p. m. daily and 9 p. m. Saturdays, according to Emil Kahn, secretary of Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 432. All members and sympathizers of the labor movement are urged to do their shopping before these hours.

Bakers' unions of northern California are now waging a vigorous campaign against the "unfair" shops in an attempt to completely unionize the industry, according to Secretary Herman Koenig of Bakers' local union. The organization contributed \$100 to the Stockton local to assist them in their contest with the non-union shops. Over 50,000 circulars are to be distributed by the San Francisco local to inform consumers that products of the Greenline Bakery are now manufactured under non-union conditions.

Clerk—How are you coming along with your poultry?

Customer—I've been swindled. I bought three different incubators and not one of them has laid an egg yet.—Good Hardware.

### THE NEW RAILROAD LABOR LAW.

(An Editorial from The American Federationist for June.)

With the enactment of the Watson-Parker law the Railroad Labor Board is abolished and the principle of fixing wages by a governmental agency is abandoned. The railroads return to the principle of collective bargaining and voluntary methods. The railroads and railway employees shall make every effort to make and maintain agreements, and disputes shall be adjusted through conference, adjustment boards, mediation or arbitration in crises.

This change of policy is a vindication of the position of the American Federation of Labor, which has consistently advocated the development of voluntary agencies in industry and has opposed delegating to governmental boards or commissions the determination of employment conditions—including wages.

The measure is distinguished by the absence of compulsion. The Senate definitely rejected amendments to prevent strikes pending a decision by the Board of Mediation. Findings by arbitration are not mandatory. There is no specific provision for representation for a third party on any board.

The standard railway unions and the majority of railroad executives consistently supported the measure and are now making the necessary nominations to put the measure into effect.

Under this law there should be an opportunity for the railroads to show the effectiveness of voluntary methods and organization in self-government and the greater advantage thereby not only to those in the industry but to the public.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the Farmers Bureau opposed the measure on the ground that public interests and shippers' rights would be ignored by the railroad industry. This opposition rests upon the supposition that the railroad executives and the unions do not understand that self-government can develop only in an atmosphere of cooperation growing out of mutuality of interests and welfare.

Much headway has been made in the past few years in understanding that individual and general progress comes through constructive cooperation and that no permanent gain comes through taking advantage of another. The Watson-Parker measure affords an opportunity and responsibility for demonstrating these principles.

"I want to state here and now that if the Representatives of this House, regardless of political affiliations, who represent agricultural districts will be just as loyal, just as interested, and just as alert to the interests of the farmers of their districts as the Representatives of the manufacturing sections are to the manufacturers' interests, we will then get for the farmer what is due him and what he is entitled to and not until then."—Representative Major of Missouri.

"Prisoner, did you steal that rug?"

"No, yer Honor. A lady gave it to me and told me to beat it, and I did."—Leatherneck.

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